

WOMEN'S SPHERE

The following article is the work of a new contributor to our columns who will deal with the questions of the day, from time to time, from the women's point of view.

A Convention For Soldier's Wives

Last March there was a convention held in Regina for soldiers' wives. The purpose of this convention was to help the soldiers' wives in the task of reconstructing their home life after the war.

Those of us whose placid existence was not jarred out of its normal rut during the war, can hardly realize what a shaking up the active participants got. Their whole system of living was dislocated, their little world of home put out of joint, and now they are facing the operation of putting it all straight again.

Depression After Effect of War

To accomplish the task that is before them our women settlers need all the cheerfulness and determination that they can muster up. But unfortunately it is often the case that those who bear so gallantly the heat and danger of the fight are apt to grow weary in the irritating aftermath of the conflict. And small wonder that the brave heart which did not quail in the face of death, wearied of the endless routine of the small things of life. Our hearts go out to the brave little woman who broke up home, sailed overseas with her husband, and within sound of the guns, waited in terrific suspense for the next leave, not knowing whether she should ever see her husband again. And then there is the equally brave woman, who could not take her little family across, but who stayed at home and kept things going, trying to meet her debts, shouldering a man's burden, and keeping the desolation of her heart, hidden from her children who must not be made sad before their time.

And what about the sweet young English or French girl, whose love was born in the midst of death? Meeting by chance some gallant Canadian lad, to whom her heart went out, she knew not how. The great joy of love cut short by the terrible fear of losing her beloved forever.

I sometimes wonder if those of us who have known and compared these agonies of the heart can really understand how those who have suffered so deeply can never quite regain the old buoyancy and the old powers of resistance.

A Little Life Story of the War

One of the bravest women in Canada went through this baptism of suffering and came out a noble character. A young bride, loved with the tenderest devotion by her husband, she knew what it was to lose husband and brother inside of a year. The outlook at first seemed full of despair, long lonely years ahead, with nothing left her but her memories. But her nature was strong, and she could not break. So she packed up the threads of life and said, "I shall draw myself in the lives of other sufferers." With feverish enthusiasm she set out to help other soldiers' wives in trouble and want, and in so doing she found a great peace and satisfaction. This is the woman who organized the convention for soldiers' wives last spring. Her name is Mrs. Cunningham and she is employed (by the Dominion government) to act as a supervisor in the Home Department of the Soldiers' Settlement Board. She is possessed of tireless energy and enthusiasm and last winter in the bitterest weather took long drives into the outlying districts to cheer and help discouraged women. Into her ear is poured many a strange and sad story for she is one to whom women can bring their troubles. She has the hearing ear and the understanding heart.

Soldiers' Wives G.W.V. Also

Mrs. Cunningham thinks that soldiers' wives are just as much G.W.V.s as their husbands, and she thinks they need a little encouragement and esprit de corps as much as their better halves do. So for this purpose, to cheer the women up and help them in a practical way, the convention was held.

The gathering lasted for a week and during that time the soldiers' wives were right royally entertained. They were billeted at private homes and the ladies of different denominations vied with each other to see who could provide the most toothsome dainties for their guests, at the various banquets. Local movie managers gave them the freedom of their houses and in short everything

was done to make them feel that they were home. Those who had babies brought them along and they were cared for in a nice bright nursery by young girl volunteers.

The women, got together, exchanged experiences and recipes, visited the stores, and attended the lectures on home-making that proved so beneficial. They got expert advice on matters pertaining to cookery and dress-making and they exchanged those helpful little hints so dear to the heart of the housewife.

As Tiny Tim said, "God bless us all." But it does warm the heart to find out that our neighbors are going through the same struggles as ourselves and that someone cares whether we fail or succeed. It is the personal touch after all, that counts.

These women went back to their homes comforted, cheered and made ready for the burden. And their Canadian neighbors will not fail them. They will give a chance to stretch out the helping hand, and they will see to it that these plucky home-makers have their neighborly sympathy and support.

Helpful Hints For Housewives

In the Cooking Line

Tomato Jelly

At this time of the year when a can of tomatoes is opened for soup, the unused part is apt to spoil. A delicious tomato jelly to be served with salad dressing, or a salad with cold meat can be made according to the following recipe:

Tomato Jelly

2 cups strained tomato.
2 bay leaf or a piece of onion.
Pinch of red pepper.
2 level tablespoons of vinegar.
1/2 tea spoon salt (more if necessary).
1 level tablespoon sugar.
Method: Put all ingredients except gelatin on stove in a saucepan, and let them boil for a minute or so. Have the gelatin soaking and when it is dissolved add the cold meat, and the fluid into moulds which have been rinsed in cold water and set aside to harden.

Strawberry Short Cake

Strawberries will soon be plentiful and what is more tempting than a strawberry short cake? Here is a delicious recipe, which is economical and not at all indigestible.

Put 2 cups flour in a bowl with 2 teaspoons baking powder and 1/2 cups sugar. Pour the 1/2 cup milk. Stir in 5 tablespoons of melted butter or butter substitute.

Add wet mixture to dry and beat until it forms a smooth batter. Pour batter into a greased layer cake tin and bake in a moderate oven until a tender crust forms.

When slightly cold cut the cake in half, sprinkle the bottom layer with icing sugar, spread slightly broken sweetened strawberries on, and add the top layer. Sprinkle the top with sugar and serve with whipped cream. Eat while fresh.

Delicious Head Cheese

An economical and delicious head cheese is made in the following way:

Put 1 lb. of veal shanks on the stove in cold water. Let the meat boil gently for 1 1/2 hours. When cool it will fall off the bones. Cut this meat up into small pieces. Put the grease back on the stove to boil until soft. Add the chopped meat to the liquid and season with pepper and salt. Pour in moulds and leave overnight to harden.

Banana Salad

Bananas are a good substitute for celery and cucumbers in the early spring when salads are so much in demand. One banana will serve two people. Cut the banana in half and then cut each half lengthwise. Place on top of some lettuce leaves. Pour home-made salad dressing over it and sprinkle on a few chopped walnuts. This salad is a fine supper dish as it is light and yet is nourishing.

How to Wash a Silk Blouse

Have ready clean warm soft water in a large pan. Add to this enough melted lard to make a moderate suds. Plunge the blouse in this suds and squeeze it out. Unless there is a particularly dirty spot do not rub the silk as this hardens the fabric. Put the blouse through two more washings, the last one being not so soapy as the first and then rinse in two warm waters. Roll in a clean towel and iron while damp.

Shrink Belting for Summer Dresses

In making summer wash skirts be sure to shrink the belting before you make the skirt, or you will find after the first washing that your skirt band is much too small.

Old Underwear for Sofa Pillows
A lovely cover for a sofa pillow may be made of an old woolen shirt or combination dyed some pretty color. A pattern can then be stamped on it and bright wools may be used to work the pattern. Try it.

If a little piece of jersey cloth is wanted for a fancy vest for your suit, dye an old party worn, woolen undergarment the shade you wish. These undergarments are really just dyed jersey cloth.

Do you know how to keep your Linen white as snow?

Every woman is a keen lover of fine linen. But having fine table linen and being able to keep it fine are two quite different things. So here is an idea which will probably help many to keep their doilies and large centres, squares and runners from becoming creased in the drawer—also it prevents the creases which come from having to fold such dainty articles.

You can make these holders any size you like to suit the centre, and the cost is practically nothing.

Take a square of cardboard, not too thick, the quality which comes in men's shirts from the laundry. Roll it and take a good strong glue and paste it in place. If you want to be fancy, cover the cardboard with a dainty piece of cretonne, also pasting it in place and turning in and gluing the ends. Now, instead of folding the centres which so many housewives are apt to do, roll them on this roller and place away in the drawer. The result will be when you use the centre or doilies that there will be no creasing and no hurrying at the last minute to iron out the folds.

To keep smaller doilies nice, particularly luncheon sets, another good idea is to make a flat circular doily holder. This is done—and can be made fancy or not as you like—by cutting out four circles of cardboard, just a shade larger than the doilies. Cover each circle with cretonne or any material you like. Then place the two together to hide the stitches or paste. Do the same with the other circles. Fasten a large bow on top of one and allow enough ribbon to meet the bow on the other side, which will fasten the two circles together with the other circles. Fasten a large bow on top of one and allow enough ribbon to meet the bow on the other side, which will fasten the two circles together with the other circles. Fasten a large bow on top of one and allow enough ribbon to meet the bow on the other side, which will fasten the two circles together with the other circles.

Buried Shell Family

An entire family of five was killed near Lille recently when a pitchock with which the father was digging in a garden struck a 90-millimeter shell, a grim remnant of the Great War, that had lain embedded beneath the soil.

Wireworm in Carrots

The wireworm and carrot maggot are destructive enemies of the carrot, and many gardeners, after repeated failures, drop the crop in disgust. We have previously described how paraffin can be used to ward off the attacks of the carrot fly, but we believe that the best method of ensuring a crop is to use sound judgment in the choice of ground, and to prepare it thoroughly in good time. This year's celery ground would make a suitable spot for next year's crop of carrots. The frequent turnings entailed in the treatment of celery will leave the wireworm and cut worm little chance of survival, and if the soil is laid in ridges when the celery is finished, it should be in splendid condition the following spring. No further manuring should be practiced, but a dressing of newly slacked lime may be given when digging it over in the spring.

Last North West Council Elections

CANDIDATES AND POLLS

We have pleasure in giving our readers copies of the returns in the last elections for the North West Council (1885-6-7). Old pioneers who participated in those elections will be glad to have their memories refreshed by the names and figures, many of which must have become dim in their recollection. It will be seen that some of the old members were elected in 1886.

In 1887 Viscount Boyle, member for the electoral district of Macleod, resigned, and Frederick William Gordon Haultain (now Sir Frederick and Chief Justice for Saskatchewan) was returned. In the same year William Dell Perley resigned his seat for Qu'Appelle in his election to the House of Commons for East Assiniboia. His place was taken by Wm. Sutherland of Fort Qu'Appelle. Mr. Sutherland was introduced to the Lieutenant-Governor and Council by Colonel Macleod, one of the appointed members, and Sutherland by Mr. Crawford.

The returns for 1885-6 were as follows:

Broadview

Election held 15th Sept., 1885. C. Marshall 187 votes; J. Reilly 64.

Calgary

Election held 14th July, 1886. Two members returned. Polling figures given. Four candidates elected. J. D. Lauder, H. S. Cayley. Defeated, A. Carney, S. J. Hogg.

Edmonton

15th September, 1885. H. C. Wilson, M. D. (elected) 120 votes, Frank Oliver (defeated) 111 votes.

Lorne (Prince Albert)

15th September, 1885. O. E. Hughes (elected) 141 votes; A. E. Forted (defeated) 133 votes.

Macleod

15th September, 1885. Viscount Boyle (elected) 130 votes; Geo. C. Ives (defeated) 67 votes.

Moosomin

15th September, 1885. J. H. Ross (elected) 161; E. W. Hopkins (defeated) 103.

Moosomin

14th July, 1886. Elected J. G. Turfiff. No particulars given.

Moosomin

15th September, 1885. S. A. Bedford, by acclamation.

Qu'Appelle

15th September, 1885. Two seats; four candidates: Elected, T. W. Jackson, 440 votes and W. D. Perley 301 votes. Defeated, Angus McKay, 290 votes, Leslie Gordon 137 votes, Major C. E. Phipps, 113 votes.

On resignation of Mr. Jackson a new election took place on 14th October, 1886, when Robert Crawford was elected with 332 votes and George Davidson (defeated) polled 290 votes.

Regina

15th September, 1885. Two members. D. F. Jelly 315 and John Secord 261 (elected) Henry Fisher (defeated) 162 votes.

St. Albert

15th September, 1885. Elected Samuel Cunningham, 99 votes. Returned J. Lamoureux.

The elected members of the Council in 1887 when the last session was held, were therefore:

E. C. Marshall, Broadview. J. L. Lauder, Calgary. H. S. Cayley, Calgary. Dr. Wilson, Edmonton. O. E. Hughes, Lorne. F. W. G. Haultain (vice Boyle) Macleod. J. H. Ross, Moosomin. J. G. Turfiff, Moosomin. S. A. Bedford, Moosomin. W. Sutherland (vice Jackson), Qu'Appelle. R. Crawford (vice Perley), Qu'Appelle. D. F. Jelly, Regina. J. Secord, Regina. S. Cunningham, St. Albert.

There were in all fourteen elected members but the Council was not wholly elected by the people at this time. There were six members appointed by the crown, viz: Judges Macleod, Richardson and Rouleau; Mr. Greland, representing the Metis; Colonel Irvine, Commissioner of the North West Mounted Police; and Mr. Hayter Reed, of the Indian Department.

What Constituted the Right to Representation in the Council.

It will have been noted that while most of the elections took place in Sept., 1885, there were also elections in 1886 for districts not previously represented. The explanation is that under 38 Vic. Cap. 49, Sec. 13, authority was given the Lieut. Governor upon proof that any district or portion of the North West Territories not exceeding an area of one thousand square miles, contained a population of one thousand inhabitants of adult age, exclusive of aliens, or unfranchised Indians, to proclaim such district an electoral district, entitled to elect one member to the Council.

It will thus be seen that no redistribution bills were necessary. The Governor was the sole authority, and he could give a district a member if it had one according to the square mile with the exception mentioned of aliens and Indians. The adult women counted in this, as well as the adult men, it would appear, and the settlers of that day took considerable interest in the elections and this fact is indicated that there was only one election by acclamation in the list given above, viz. that of Spencer Argyle Bedford, of Moosomin. Perhaps no one had the nerve to oppose a man with a name like that.

What Manner of Men Were the Territorial Fathers?

A record of the period enables us to give some brief particulars of all these fourteen elected men.

S. A. Bedford (Moosomin). Mr. Bedford was an Englishman, hailing from Sussex, where he had farmed near Brighton. In 1881 he married a Miss Bolton, of Newboro, Ontario, and shortly after he came to the west. At the time of his election he was in-pector for the North West Land Company, of the Scottish Ontario Land Company and of the North British Canadian Land Company. When Dominion experimental farms were started in the west Mr. Bedford was appointed superintendent of the Manitoba farm at Brandon, where he remained for a number of years, doing most excellent work.

Lord Boyle (Macleod). Viscount Boyle (quite a young fellow). As a matter of fact he was twenty-five years of age when elected. He was the oldest son of the Earl of Shannon, hence his courtesy title of Viscount. He started life as an officer in the British army (Rifle Brigade) but apparently tired of soldiering he came to the northwest and started a cattle ranch. His stay in the west was not prolonged. He resigned from the Council in about a year. Many yet in southern Alberta have pleasant recollections of the young lordling.

H. S. Cayley (Calgary). Mr. Cayley was graduated at Toronto University in 1881 with first class in metaphysics. He became a popular hero in Calgary through his standing up for the people and being committed for contempt by Judge Travis. He ultimately was for a short period Premier of the Territories, and is now a judge in British Columbia.

Robert Crawford (Qu'Appelle). Mr. Crawford at the time of his election was postmaster and general merchant at Indian Head. He was the fourth son of Captain Andrew Crawford, of Greenock, Scotland, where he was born in 1834, coming to Canada when fifteen years of age. He worked on a farm in Quebec province. He entered the Hudson's Bay Company's service when twenty-five years of age as an apprentice clerk and remained with the company for twenty-four years, retiring in 1878. In 1863 he married Elizabeth, second daughter of Chief Factor R. S. Irvine, who served in the rebellion of 1865, being then fifty-one years, in the capacity of paymaster to the commissariat and transport service.

Samuel Cunningham (St. Albert). Mr. Cunningham was born at Lake St. Ann's, Saskatchewan district in 1837. His mother was of French-Indian descent, so it will be seen that he was a native of the country. He was a fur trader under the H.B. Co., and at the time of his election was employed in farming and stock raising.

Owen Edward Hughes (Lorne). An Englishman who received part of his education in France and Germany. He came to Canada as quite a young man, and in 1881, at Winnipeg, he married a daughter of the well known Sheriff Inkster, who was at one time speaker of the Manitoba Legisla-

RED AND GOLD MAY REPLACE KHAKI

Strong Opposition Aroused

D. F. Jelly (Regina). He was born in the township of North Poucester, in the county of Middlesex, Ont., in 1847, and was of Irish descent and finished his education at the Toronto Military School. He taught school at North Poucester for three years, and was a managing director of a flax company for three years; and in 1882 when thirty-five years of age, he came to the west, and engaged in farming and stock raising near Regina.

Dr. J. D. Lauder (Calgary). The doctor was the son of an Irish rector, and was born in the County of Meath, Ireland. When he came to the west he joined the North West Mounted Police and served for some years, retiring to practice his profession, and at the time of his election he was a practicing physician in Calgary.

Charles Marshallay (Broadview). Mr. Marshallay was an Englishman, born at Yeovil, Somersetshire. He was a member of the British inland revenue service, and on coming to the North West Territories he took up land near Whitewood, and soon engaged in storekeeping in the village. He preceded Mr. G. B. Murphy as sheriff of East Assiniboia, taking up his residence at Moosomin, where he died of typhoid fever.

J. H. Ross (Moosomin). Mr. James Hamilton Ross needs no description here, but we may recall that he was first elected to the North West Council in 1883; was speaker of the first Legislative Assembly, Minister of Public Works for the Territory, and was the Yukon, and has now been for a good many years a member of the Senate of Canada.

John Secord (Regina). John Secord was an able lawyer, who was born in Niagara, Ont., but was educated at Brantford. He was admitted as an attorney in 1871, and called to the Ontario bar in 1877. For eleven years he was town clerk of Tilsonburg, Ont., and was the first town clerk of Regina. He is held in the most kindly remembrance by the old timers of Regina, although he has been dead, for many years.

John Gilleanders Turfiff (Moosomin). Mr. Turfiff was born at Little Metis, Quebec, and is of Scotch descent. At the time of his election he was a general merchant and notary public at Calgary, a point in southern Assiniboia to the south of Moose Mountain and a long way from the C.P.R. He was Land Commissioner under Clifford Sifton, and for years represented the southern constituency in Saskatchewan in the House of Commons. He was first elected to the North West Council in 1884, and that he has been thirty-six years. At sixty-five the Senator is reported as still going strong.

We will revert to this topic next week and give some slight sketches of the appointed members, and the elected members of 1883 not included in the above gallery of worthies.

J. H.

Angry Virginian Horsewhips Farmer

Lorenzo Dow Pepper, alias L. D. Jones, is now in hospital at Saskatoon, having been taken there following a beating alleged to have been administered by Captain Herman of Clarkburg, West Virginia, who brought a "bull whip" all the way from the south to carry out his plan of avenging alleged wrongs to his sister who cohabited with Pepper.

Captain Herman, on receiving a letter from his sister that she was being ill treated, bought his ticket for MacDowell and packed along with him what is known as a "bull whip" in the south. Arrived at MacDowell he was disappointed to find that Pepper had flitted, for the old man had been warned of the captain's coming. The captain, however, got more information from his sister, then started after Pepper, locating him at Perdue. Here in front of a bevy of town boys, and some girls too, according to reports, the officer administered to Pepper one of the soundest whippings ever given a man in this country. He left him in such condition that he had to be taken to the hospital at Saskatoon where he is now receiving care from nurses. They are bathing his wounds, some open, others big black spots where Captain Herman welled the man with his "bull whip."

Captain Herman was arrested by the provincial police Tuesday evening following the flogging administered to Pepper.

SENATE AND DEPORTATIONS

Senator Robertson's bill amending the immigration act by repealing the clause giving the government authority to summarily deport British subjects under suspicion of sedition or shown to be engaged in agitation against constituted authority passed last year at the time of the Winnipeg strike, came up for second reading in the senate recently and encountered strong opposition. Previous to adjournment of the senate Mr. Lynch-Staunton, Hamilton, moved that this be given the six months' hoist.

In supporting his bill Senator Robertson claimed that if the member from Hamilton was familiar with the facts he would not oppose the bill. Since the Winnipeg trouble had occurred the country has seen that there is a necessity for legislation of this description.

Contrary to Traditions

Even at the time the legislation was passed, although requisite, it had been criticised as contrary to the spirit of the British North America act. It was held as contrary to British traditions to deport a British citizen without a trial by his peers.

Senator Robertson said the law as it now stood made it possible to deport a man for the trouble of last year.

He said, "My view as a layman is that these men, tried, convicted and punished, cannot be punished again for the same offence."

Proceeding Senator Robertson said that the government which was responsible for the punishment of men in last year's trouble should follow out the views laid out in the act proposed.

AIRSHIPS IN COMMERCE

The Future of the Rigid and Non-Rigid Type Subject of Interesting Address.

An interesting lecture was given recently in London by Air Commodore E. M. Maitland, on the subject of the future of airships of various kinds in relation to the commerce of the world. Commodore Maitland stated that the chief function of airships could be more easily and efficiently flown at night, during the day time. The lecturer remarked that the time for mail transit from Britain to South Africa could be reduced from about eighteen days to six days, and to Australia from twenty-five days to ten. The service to Canada, though very much shorter, was naturally hampered by the long stretch of water without suitable landing places in case of emergency.

* SHORTHORN SALE *
* DATE CHANGED *

* The date of the big Short-horn sale to be held in Brandon this summer has been *
* changed to July 22. It is ex- *
* pected that some of the best *
* imported stock in the west *
* will be offered at this sale. *

More Experiences of the Mounted Police on the Prairies

Sitting Bull and His Indians. The Killing of Six Saulteaux Indians. How Three Troopers Prevailed Against an Indian Tribe.

Jean Louis Legare.

General Terry was the Commissioner appointed by the American government to induce the Sitting Bull Indians to return to the tender mercies of Uncle Sam.

He had obtained permission from the American authorities to take into Canada with him an escort of soldiers, but was met by Colonel McLeod at the border with a party of North West Mounted Police and escorted with some circumstance to Fort Walsh.

The British Flag

There was something pathetic in the way which the Sioux had sheltered beneath the British flag. They claimed their ancestors had been faithful to Great Britain at the time of the American Revolution, and they had never changed their allegiance. There were many medals among them which had been struck in the reign of George III. They prized them greatly, called themselves "Children of the Great White Queen," and invoked her protection.

General Terry, on behalf of the American government offered to allot them reservations, and give them cattle and provide for them if they would make peace and surrender their war ponies and weapons.

A Stern Refusal

Sitting Bull sternly refused. He said, "For 64 years the American government has kept the Sioux nation under their hand, and treated them badly. It was a record of broken treaties and false promises."

Sitting Bull said that he had been raised with the Red River half-breeds; they were his friends and he intended to stop with them.

He continued, "Go back and tell the people who sent you, at Washington, that you saw me here, protected and befriended by the red-coated soldiers. See they will shake hands with me. (And Sitting Bull shook hands with Colonel McLeod and Major Walsh). If I went back to your country I would never sleep, at night for fear of the long knives, and I am not a fool."

General Terry did everything in his power to induce Sitting Bull to change his decision, but without avail. At last General Terry said to him, "What message shall I take to the president at Washington for you?"

Not Their Country

"I have nothing to say," said Sitting Bull, striking a proud attitude, "except that this part of the country does not belong to you and you had better keep out of it."

The United States Commissioner was escorted to the line by the Police, and left Canada after a fruitless mission.

A Big Job

For the next three years the North West Mounted Police had their hands full in looking after Sitting Bull and his followers. The buffalo were fast disappearing, and it was difficult to find food for the refugees.

Shortly after Sitting Bull had defeated Custer at the Little Big Horn and flushed with his victory he sent a message to Crowfoot, head of the Blackfoot tribe, inviting him to come down and help him drive the whites out of the country. He promised to reciprocate by coming back with him to Canada and annihilating the Police, as we stated in a previous chapter.

The messengers brought Crowfoot presents of tobacco and other Indian things. Crowfoot met them in council, and refused their gifts saying he was a friend of the white people and particularly of Colonel McLeod. Sitting Bull sent back word to him that if that was his attitude, he would clean up the American soldiers, and then he would come and fight the Blackfoot nation. However, he came to Canada but made no attempt to carry out his threat. Nevertheless the situation was fraught with danger; the Canadian Indians resented the presence of the Sioux on their hunting ground.

A Tragedy

The Saulteaux and the Crees were bitter enemies of the Sioux

and the Mounted Police had great difficulty in keeping peace between them.

One morning Sergt. McDonald of the Police rode by the Sioux camp at Wood Mountain and found on its outskirts six Saulteaux Indians dead and scalped. The Sioux were chasing another Saulteaux, the only survivor of the band who threw himself on the protection of the Mounted Policeman. The Sioux had committed the crime; there was no doubt about it.

Mr. McDonald took the unfortunate Saulteaux to the Police post and gave him what comfort and assistance he could. But he had not been there long before Sitting Bull, accompanied by five hundred mounted warriors, dashed up.

The intrepid sergeant met him at the door. Sitting Bull dismounted from his pony and trusting his rifle against the Policeman's stomach, demanded that the Saulteaux be delivered to them at once.

Retribution

McDonald was imperturbable. He told Sitting Bull that he would talk with him if he would first order his braves to disperse, which Sitting Bull did. McDonald then proceeded to inform him that he did not propose to deliver the Saulteaux to them and that furthermore he intended to arrest the murderers of the other Indians.

Sitting Bull laughed at him. Three troopers thereupon mounted their horses and proceeded to the Sioux encampment. They were met by a great crowd of hostile Indians, guns were fired and knives drawn, but they were imperturbable in their duty and rode in among the infuriated mob of Indians and took their prisoners, who were afterwards punished for their crime.

Jean Louis Legare

A great deal of credit has been given to the North West Mounted Police for their handling of the Sioux situation and they certainly deserve it. However, the credit for inducing Sitting Bull to return to the United States does not belong to the Mounted Police but to Jean Louis Legare, of Wood Mountain, a French-Canadian trader who enjoyed a remarkable friendship with Sitting Bull and his braves.

Sometime after the departure of General Terry the government at Ottawa sent an official to talk with Sitting Bull and induce him to return to his own country. This Commissioner was as unsuccessful as General Terry had been before leaving Sitting Bull. However, he asked him if there was any man whose word he would rely on in regard to the immunity which would be accorded him by the United States authorities.

Sitting Bull thought for a moment and said, "I will accept the word of John Louis Legare." Mr. Legare was accordingly communicated with. He made a trip to Washington to satisfy himself that the Sioux would be safe in returning to their own country. In 1880 he conducted Sitting Bull and many of his followers to Fort Buford, where they surrendered themselves to the United States authorities. It was many years before Mr. Legare was indemnified for the expense and trouble which these Indians had caused him.

For a number of years Sitting Bull remained in peace at the reservation allotted to him but in 1891 he was supposed to have had something to do with the Indian troubles which culminated in the fight at the Pine Ridge Agency where many of the Indians were shot down by the United States soldiers. Some Indian police were sent to arrest Sitting Bull, and on the excuse that he resisted arrest, he was shot to death.

Mr. Legare died at Willow Bunch two years ago, one of the most respected and honored of the old time pioneers of the plains. Many a time he has told me with his own lips his experiences with Sitting Bull.

By the year 1880, the Police were thoroughly established throughout the west. They had placed their posts in central positions, and thrown their patrols to the farthest confines of the great

lone land. There was no place too remote, no ranges too lonely to be exempt from the law of the British, which was enforced with strong and impartial hands by these red-coated troopers.

By this time the big cattle men were coming into southern Alberta in considerable numbers. There were a number of the old Metis buffalo hunters who formed settlements on both the northern and southern branches of the Saskatchewan river and were making an effort to raise stock and do some thing for the prairie country; and conditions were rapidly changing.

The Coming of the Railway

In 1882 the C.P.R. was advancing its steel across the prairie which hitherto had only been traversed by the wild tribes native to the region; the lonely packet drivers of the fur companies, the creaky Red River carts of the buffalo hunters, was to be disturbed for the first time by the sound of the locomotive of civilization.

The Mounted Police had the maintenance of order of the whole country entirely in their hands and their work was greatly increased by the advent of large numbers of men engaged in construction work. It was also their duty to prevent the Indians who are particularly sensitive to the vices of the white man, from coming into contact with the construction gangs who were often composed of a rough and disorderly element.

A Twice Told Tale

In this connection a story is often told about the authority of the Mounted Police and the way in which they exercised it. It is true, and will bear repetition.

There was a very turbulent Indian, named Piapot, the son of a Cree father and a Sioux mother. In the days before the arrival of the Police he had been at the head of a predatory band of mixed Crees and Assiniboines, who had ridden on many a foraging and plundering expedition.

At this time he had led his band to the vicinity of the present town of Maple Creek, where he made an encampment and waited for the arrival of the construction gang. Attempts were made to remove him but without avail. He declared that this was his country and he was going to stay in it. The construction gang was close at hand, and it would never do to have a large party of Indians come in contact with the rough element of the railroad.

A Big Job

A sergeant and two troopers of the Police were sent to remove Piapot and his whole tribe. As the little party, immaculate in forage caps, smart red tunics, and blue breeches, rode up to Piapot's tepee, there were many hostile demonstrations. The young bucks fished rifles, and weird assortments of shot guns from their tepees, and crowded the horses of the Mounted Police. The construction was just behind the hill and the sergeant knew what he had to do, and he intended to do it.

Perfectly indifferent to the howling, clamouring and menacing mob of Indians, he called Piapot to the door of his tepee, and there through the medium of an interpreter, told him that he would have to make a move immediately to the reservation allotted to him.

Piapot laughed in derision and said that he would not budge.

A Time Limit

"All right," said the sergeant, "I will give you twenty minutes to get ready."

Piapot returned to his tent, and the clamouring of the Indians increased. Some shots were fired in the air; but the Police were imperturbable. The sergeant hoisted his leg over the horn of his saddle, and taking out the makings, proceeded to roll a cigarette, while his two men sat upright on their horses.

As the minutes passed the disturbance increased; knives were drawn, and guns were fired almost in their faces. When the time expired the sergeant snapped his watch shut and leaping from his horse and shoving the Indians out of his way, strode towards the tepee of the chief, and pulled out the tent pegs so that it fell on top of the Indians and his family.

The old chief came out in a rage, pulling his knife out of its studded sheath. The Policemen were going about their work of pulling down the tepees without a slightest show of fear show of Piapot and his family.

Piapot was an astute old fellow and he knew that he was beaten. He issued some orders; the opposition to the Police was withdrawn; and in a few minutes the cavalcade of Indians wended their way over the hill in the direction of the reservation which had been chosen for them.

(Continued next week)

HOMESTEADS IN NORTH BRITAIN AND U.S. WILL "PULL TOGETHER"

Still Available; 200 Soldier Settlers Placed

Three hundred thousand dollars has been advanced by the soldier settlement board to veterans who are taking up farming in the Prince Albert district. 200 loans totalling this amount having been approved by the loan board. The board, which at present consists of R. H. Hall, A. McD. Thompson and J. S. Fowle, sits twice a week and at each meeting about fifty loans are passed on.

Since April 1 there have been 400 application by soldier settlers, 200 of which have been approved, while the others have been deferred for some reason, such as lack of sufficient information, while seventy have been refused because the land offered to the soldiers was offered at a higher price than it was worth.

The new settlers are flocking into the Paddockwood area, where there is an abundance of free homestead land. Since its inception the soldier settlement board has placed 900 new settlers on land in northern Saskatchewan, and the number who have failed to make good is very small. New settlers are applying at the office of the board at the rate of about ten a day. Encouragement has been given for those taking up homesteads and soldier grants by extending the time of repayment from six to eight years, with two years free of interest.

There are still about 200 more inspections to be made of "and which settlers desire to take up or purchase, and these inspections will probably be completed within the next two weeks. There are twenty supervisors busy assisting the new settlers, twelve temporary supervisors having been engaged to assist the permanent staff.

Weeds

Weeds grow at a rapid rate at this time of year, and should be kept down at all costs. Inexperienced gardeners are apt to look upon weeding simply as an aid to tidiness, but this is at the least an important aspect of the task. Weeds impoverish the land to a remarkable degree, and prevent sun and air reaching the crops. If allowed to seed they will cause endless work and worry in the future. The largest weeds should be hand pulled, and if the presence of ripe seed is suspected they should be handled very carefully. The smaller weeds may be hoed up. Great care should be taken to keep them in check and there is no better method of keeping a garden clean than to hoe it all over once a fortnight.

Sir Arthur Shirley Benn, who was head of the British mission to the International Trade Conference at Atlantic City last fall, speaking at Leeds, Eng., declared that he believed the United States and Great Britain would continue to "pull together." If so, he said, he thought they and their Allies would be able to reconstitute Europe and get back to former conditions of trade.

A great many people had said there was no chance of Great Britain and the United States pulling together, because they were too much alike—too impetuous and aggressive. He did not believe it. He had known America since 1877 and had never known a better feeling to exist between England and America than exists today among the people who counted.

There was in America, he said, pro-Germans, Sinn Feiners, and others, wild men who were trying to uproot the whole American constitution. There were people who were working with pro-Germans and Sinn Feiners, to do all they could against England. But they would not succeed, he said. The class of people in America who were descended from Anglo-Saxon stock were not going to give up the government of the country to any "mixed cosmopolitan body of people like the Bolsheviks and their class who were making the trouble in America today."

The bulk of the people of the United States, he declared, had the most absolute faith in the honesty, courage and determination of John Bull. Great Britain, he said, owed America a big debt, but the Allies owed this country a larger one.

Blind Operator Recites

TORONTO AUDIENCE CHARMED

A dramatic recital of unusual interest was given recently in the lecture hall of the Toronto Conservatory of Music, the chief attraction being the blind violinist, Miss Ethel Simon, who is a telephone operator in the office of the Canadian National Institute for the Blind, assisted by the brilliant boy violinist, Castor Davidson, and Howard Simon, pianist.

The hall was well filled, and Miss Squire's wide range of recitations won for her much admiration and applause, and incidentally many beautiful bouquets.

LUMBER PRICES NOT LOWERING

That prices on lumber will not fall for a year at least is the opinion given by lumber wholesalers throughout British Columbia.

The reasons which are given are a world shortage of lumber, an increased demand for buildings of all kinds, and unsatisfactory labor conditions.

The stocks on hand at the yards through the provinces have never been lower than they are at present.

To accentuate the shortage on hand there are large demands for Canadian lumber from Japan, Australia, Europe and several of the Allies, and orders for shipments which could ordinarily be filled by Canada have unfortunately to be turned over to firms across the border.

America also, however, is experiencing a shortage in much the same manner as Canada, which is increased by the complete neglect of the forest wealth of Russia which was a big factor in the market before the war.

Possibly the clever young entertainer was most appealing in her simpler selections, such old favorites as Dr. Drummmond's "Leeds Baiters," Henry Van Dyke's "Hide-and-Seek," and R. A. Foley's "Ghosts," being among the most popular. However, she was equally at home in more ambitious work, such as Alfred Noyes' "Highwayman" and a number by James Whitcomb Riley, "An Old Sweetheart of Mine" was very well given.

The simplicity of the blind reciter is refreshing, and contains most favorably with the extravagant mannerisms of many entertainers, while her courage in starting in a role hitherto attempted by no other blind person is to be highly commended.

The violin playing of Castor Davidson was warmly applauded, and the piano solo beautifully played by Howard Simon was also encored.

An enterprising airman from Winnipeg used the blue vault of heaven route the other day to convey certain cases of whisky over the line to Des Moines, Iowa. His cargo of 250 cases was disposed of in two hours. The local police got wise in due course, but the airman had "flown" leaving his plane in the field. He will doubtless use part of the \$4,000 he got for the whisky to get another flyer.

Don't Waste Garden Surplus
During the past season I have on several occasions run the risk which always attends the repetition of any method of procedure or advice given. Economy and preservation must go hand in hand with production if we are to obtain the best possible results from our gardens; anything wasted, anything thrown away which by any means could be preserved, any surplus used uneconomically so as to "get rid of it," is so much waste of food, and for every bit of waste we shall suffer during the coming winter.

If our own winter supplies are short because of our carelessness, we are failing in our duty; and even if supplies are purchasable, that does not relieve us of responsibility, because purchasing foods we might have saved is a waste of money.

FERGE FIRES IN NEW BRUNSWICK

Village Destroyed; \$1,000,000 Damage

The little village of St. Quentin, in Restigouche county, N.B., on the line of the C.N.R., was almost wiped out last week as the result of forest fires which had been raging on the crown lands in Restigouche.

St. Quentin was a thriving village of about 2,000 people and was a centre of the lumber and pulp operations.

The fire, which resulted in a monetary loss variously estimated from \$750,000 to \$1,000,000, first started in the millyard of J. E. Michaud, catching from burning embers carried by the winds from the forest blaze. When the fire had spent itself, 65 dwellings, three mills and two hotels, Canadian National Railway station, Provincial bank and many business places were wiped out. About one thousand, or half of the population were rendered homeless and saved none of the principal property, except what they had on their backs. Relief trains were sent out from St. Leonard and Campbellton to convey the homeless to large centres where they could be cared for. No lives were lost.

Besides the destruction to homes and business places, much manufactured lumber, thousands of cords of pulpwood and thousands of railroad ties at nearby sidings, awaiting shipment, were burned. Seven carloads of lumber on the track were also consumed.

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Now That The Luxuries' Tax Is Being Understood



The Wainwright Star

HUNTINGFORD AND MORRISON, PROPS.

Published Weekly at The Star Office, Wainwright, Alberta.

Subscriptions

Domestic of Canada, \$2.00 per year in advance; United Kingdom and foreign countries \$2.50.

Advertising Rates

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Legal and Municipal Advertising

12c. per line for first insertion and 8c. per line for each subsequent issue.

Accounts rendered Monthly.

Transients—Cash with Order.

All changes for Contract Advertising will be inserted till forbid and charged for accordingly.

Accounts rendered monthly.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16th, 1920

A COMMUNITY CLUB.

The Community Club idea has caught on and spread over the country to quite an extent during the past year. There is purely a place for something of the kind in Wainwright. Just what form it should take or what name it should bear might be considered in his town at this time.

Several community clubs have been organized in Edmonton and are prospering with their well-attended community fair and sports' days. They also go in for social evenings in the winter with community singing and get-together soials when something of interest is provided for people of all ages. Vegreville has recently organized a club and hopes to do good work in the town, holding monthly luncheons and providing entertainments of patriotic nature. They hope to enliven the civic life and do things that make for good citizenship. In Red Deer the movement has taken a different turn but seems to be of the same nature. There it is called the Welfare Section of the Board of Trade. They will take charge of social events in connection with the business life of the town and provide some literary entertainment, debates, addresses, etc.

The Rotary Clubs and others of similar nature are doing good work in the cities. They hold regular luncheons when some little entertainment is provided along with good addresses by prominent people on patriotic, national and important subjects. Matters of mutual interest are discussed and a better spirit results among the members. That they take hold of local problems and give their whole-hearted support to many deserving objects is well known. It is however claimed that such clubs are designed by their constitution for city conditions and are not adapted to towns.

Wainwright has just now instituted the summer weekly half-holiday scheme and there is need for sports to be organized and picnics and various social affairs for those days. More social meetings or picnics are needed for the summer. They tend to improve the community spirit and help remove some of the effects of the unrest caused by the war. There is surely room for some organization that could specialize along these lines and co-ordinate the efforts of a Board of Trade, Athletic Association and various other organizations that stand for the improvement of our town.

STAMP YOUR CHECKS.

For some time it has been the practice of many people to disregard the law that requires the affixing of a stamp to all bank checks. This in itself may seem a small matter but it is one that bulks up large in the year. As in the case with other taxes levied for the benefit of the country it works a hardship on the few if not collected from all as intended by the law.

Those who may have no current bank account and do not make a habit of issuing checks regularly will also see the need of strict compliance with this law. They have no doubt often been tendered checks without a stamp and for small amounts. Or perhaps they have been asked as a favor to cash checks for others and paid the minor tax for the privilege of serving their friends. Surely this is straining good usage to the limit.

There are some individuals who almost invariably issue checks without the necessary stamps. Some firms there are too who try this with varying success. It is no credit to anyone and after all reflects upon their honesty. So often have these perpetual offenders "forgotten" the stamp that it is no longer safe for any person who prides themselves on their business accuracy or common honesty to pass such a check without the danger of being classed as a petty offender.

The business men of Wainwright have estimated that this practice costs them over one thousand dollars per year and are posting notices in their places of business that in future all checks must be stamped as the law requires before they will be cashed by them.

The law provides a fine of fifty dollars for the issuing of a bank check without the necessary stamp being attached and it is only by good luck that an inland revenue officer hasn't visited this district and collected a harvest in fines.

ADVERTISING

He who should call this the advertising age would not be far outside of a correct estimate. The old days were not advertising days. The public erier was in evidence, but he was not much of a medium for publicity. Tradesmen were also allowed to cry out sales of their merchandise upon the streets or at their shop doors. In the Middle Ages this was part of the duty of an apprentice. Then there was the shopkeeper's sign for the benefit of those who could not read, who were most of the population.

Even the advent of newspapers did not do very much, at first to advance the methods of advertising. The newspapers thought advertisements below their dignity. In 1666 the London Gazette said: "Being daily prest to the Publication of Books Medicines and other things not properly the business of a Paper of Intelligence. This is to notify, once for all, that we will not charge the Gazette with Advertisements, unless they be matters of State; but that a paper of Advertisements will be forthwith printed apart, and recommended to the 'publick by another hand.' But the English 'Publick' was conservative, publishers were jealous of the reputation of their papers and the Crown levied a tax upon advertisements from 1772 to 1853. Advertising came to better thought of in later years.

As a factor in distribution, advertising is essentially a means for making known to consumers the nature of goods offered for sale, and their adaptation to the consumers' known

The Road to Independence



THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA

Head Office: Montreal. Established 1864.

WAINWRIGHT BRANCH.

C. H. ROWE, Manager.

Safety Deposit Boxes to rent.

or possible wants. In many cases it is the cheapest and most effective means available for minimizing the losses involved in bringing about an accurate adjustment between problems of consumption. The advantages of the plan are well known by most agents of distribution. People in general are coming to recognize it as a useful and economical marketing device. The gradual recognition of this idea is illustrated by a review of the history of the principal magazines, which at first regarded themselves as being distinctly periodicals of literature and ruled out publicity material as foreign to their pages and detracting from their merits. So much has this now changed that a magazine without advertisements would now be almost avoided. It would seem to stand pharisaically apart from this busy world. And so much of brain and resource has been put into advertisements, that cynics have observed that they form the most interesting pages of some allegedly literary periodicals.—Vancouver Province.

DEAL AT HOME & KEEP MONEY HERE IN CANADA

The recent Industrial Congress held in Calgary and other Alberta cities emphasized throughout its sessions, the necessity of developing not only the great natural resources with which the province, and Canada, had been blessed but also urged the development of the home market.

How many people realize that with Canadian money at a discount, the exchange with the United States alone is costing Canadian consumers between \$57,000,000 and \$100,000,000 a year? And it is costing this amount just when it is the bounden duty of every true Canadian to economize and to purchase in the home market. In this manner we are not only helping to pay off the immense war debt, but we are encouraging factors expansion are providing employment for new populations, and are creating bigger and better markets for all kinds of farm produce.

Sound Business Sense
Loyalty to Alberta-made goods can be no longer considered a sentiment, but rather sound business. Business men all throughout the province have given their opinions on this subject and the ultimate argument has invariably been the same—the spending of a dollar which will, by its quick turnover near home, bring the quickest return to the spender. The spending of a dollar on the produce of an Alberta industry will go towards the development of that industry and the creation of a larger home market.

How many housewives in Alberta realize the range of everyday articles manufactured within the confines of the province? How many of them when ordering their supplies think to insist upon the home product in preference to the imported? Yet to class the thoughtless housewife with disloyalty would bring forth in dominant protest. But the housewife who fails to heed the warning to purchase Canadian or Alberta made products as against the imported article, providing, of course, the price is similar, is unloyal, and is retarding progress, and the day of prosperity.

Many Industries Here
According to a pamphlet, "Alberta Facts," recently issued by the Alberta Industrial Development Association, there are over 200 manufacturing plants in Alberta, and this does not include many smaller firms whose plants do not come under the heading of independent factories. The invested capital in these plants approximates \$37,019,041. Does it not devolve upon the consumers, to be at least fair to capital? By being fair to capital, foreign capital is attracted to help promote Canadian industrial expansion. And with the expansion of our industries, days of prosperity follow.

Do not plead ignorance any longer. Learn by heart the articles manufactured in Alberta, and insist upon "Alberta Made"

goods. Glance over the following list and remember the money spent in purchasing any of these, will eventually come back, but the money spent in the purchase of foreign-made substitutes is gone forever.

Read This List Carefully
Here is a list of manufacturing plants, whose products are at your disposal:

Abattoirs, aerated waters, agricultural implements, liquid and compressed air, artificial limbs, auto top and body builders, and ornamental iron, beds, and caskets.

Beer, Porter and ale, wooden and paper boxes, brass foundries, brewers and maltsters, bricks, bridge builders, bronze and ornamental iron, beds, and bedding, butter and cheese, baking powder, brooms and brushes, motor boats, biscuits bottles.

Fruit jars and chimneys, candy, cement, chemicals and children's clothing, coca cola, cider, cigars, cloak and suit, creameries, coal mine machinery, Chesterfields, caps and hats, clothing (mens, women and children).

Disinfectants, dental laboratories, dairy products.

Emery grindstones, excelsior, films, florists, pan cake flour, flour, flour mill machinery, fur and hide dressers.

Gloves and mitts, galvanizers, grain elevator machinery, granite and marble.

Harness, hardware (pole line), ice cream, ice, iron and steel, Jam, Jewellery.

Kitchenware (tea pots), Ladies waists and wear, laths and shingles, leather goods, lard, oil and meal cake, lumber, lime.

Macaroni, moving picture, marmalades and jellies.

Overalls and pants, plows, pumpkins, peanut butter, pie fillers.

Rubber stamps, soap, sweeteners and knitted goods, sewer pipe, shirts.

Taxidermists, tea coffee, spices, tractors, vinegar, washing powders, well tools.

PUBLIC NOTICE

TOWN OF WAINWRIGHT

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

that on and after the FIRST DAY OF JUNE, 1920, a complaint will be laid and action taken against any persons who own or harbor cattle, sheep or horses, so as to allow them to run at large at any time within the town limits and that the By-law governing this matter will be rigidly enforced.

By order, UTILITY COMMITTEE

9-6c

PUBLIC NOTICE

TOWN OF WAINWRIGHT

Applications will be received up till Twelve o'clock Noon on the Fifteenth day of June, 1920, for the position of General Utility Man (with team) for the Town of Wainwright.

Salary: \$175.00 per month. Duties and terms of contract can be obtained at the office of the Secretary-treasurer.

By order, H. Y. PAWLING,

9-6c Sec. Treas.

THE Royal George Hotel

When in Edmonton Stop at The Royal George Hotel

OUR RATES ARE VERY MODERATE AND THE SERVICE THE BEST

Royal George Hotel
Jason Graham, Manager.

Purity Flour

and All Kinds of CHOP, SHORTS, BRAN, CHICKEN FEED Etc., Etc.

at THE WAINWRIGHT FLOUR MILL

BEAUDRY'S

POTATOES

A1. Stock

\$2.65 Per Bushel

Phone 12

THE MODEL MEAT MARKET

A complete line of—
Fresh and Cured Meats

Lard, Pickles and Fish
Always on Hand

Home-Cured
Hams & Bacon

50c. per lb.

WHILE THEY LAST

J. W. Stuart, Prop.

PHONE 33 FOR SERVICE

Now Open

the Dining Room

at the Park Hotel

under the management of Mrs. M. B. Branson

late of Foam Lake Sask.

Try us once and you'll eat here always.

Sight Saving Glasses

Your vision may be fairly good and yet glasses—worn temporarily—will afford your eyes relief and comfort.

Let me make up a pair of "rest glasses" for you.

ALBERT F. BROWN D.O.

I will be at

Cork's Jewelry Store

9-6c

Sec. Treas.

Classified Ads.

\$25 REWARD will be paid by the Vermilion Live Stock Protective Association to the first person giving information to the conviction of any person, or persons stealing horses or cattle belonging to any member of the association. C. W. Robinson, Secretary. tfn

LOOK. If you have any LAND FOR SALE send full particulars to BOX "J" Wainwright. Satisfactory price and terms on good land will ensure prompt service. Write at once. (t-c)

FOR SALE—Hatching Eggs from one of the most famous strains of Barred Plymouth Rocks in existence today; famous for their excellence of type and marking and famous as winners at the egg-laying contests. Prices \$3.44 and \$5 for 15 eggs; fertility guaranteed. Also a limited number of eggs from imported pen of Mammoth Light Brahmas at \$4 for 15.—H. A. Clute, 5th avenue, Wainwright, Alta.

STRAYED from S.E. 12-46-6 W4, Bunch of HORSES, all branded "BK" under a half-diamond" on left shoulder. Finders please notify S. Kitchen, Wainwright 23-6p

FOR SALE—500 bails GOOD BARLEY at \$1.50 per bail. Apply to Norman V. King, Fabian, Alta. 23-6c

FOR SALE—160-acre Improved Farm; 7 miles north of Fabian; price \$2,000; good terms. Apply Wainwright Realty Co., Town

FOR SALE—Good Quarter-Section; a snap or will trade for Town property.—For particulars apply to Chas. Redwell, shoe repairer, Second avenue, Wainwright (near Fire Hall). 16-6c

TO EXCHANGE—Will Exchange for eight sacks of SEED OATS, Two Lots in Wainwright.—Apply at The Star office. 16-6p

FOR SALE—Two Berkshire SOWS, one year old, weight 200lbs each; due to farrow this month. Apply to J. H. Dawson, town. 16-6c

FOR RENT—July 1st, 6-room HOUSE on Fifth Avenue.—Apply to W. C. Bowen, town 16-6p

FOR SALE—Registered Aberdeen-Angus BULL, four years old, winner of Fourth Prize at Calgary Bull Sale 1918, this Bull throws a large percentage of bull calves, and is Registered SHORT-HORN BULL, four yrs old a good stock getter.—Max Cook, Box 37, Wainwright. Phone R105. 16-6c

Professional Cards

LEGAL

FIELDHOUSE & HUNTER

Solicitors, Notaries, etc., Wainwright, Edmonton, Chapin. Special attention given to the collection of accounts. Money to Loan.

MAY and McKENZIE

Humphrey P. May, M. A. J. A. MacKenzie, J.L.B. Barristers and Solicitors. Money to Loan. Main Street Wainwright, Alberta.

M. G. CARDELL

Barrister — Solicitor Notary Public, Commissioner Main Street, Wainwright

MEDICAL

H. C. WALLACE, M.D., C.M.

Physician and Surgeon Post Graduate of Montreal and Liverpool. Phones—Office, 55; House, 68 WAINWRIGHT — ALTA

DR. C. CARLYLE TATHAM

Post Graduate of Mayo Brothers, Chicago, New York and European Hospitals.

Complete X-ray Laboratory for Examination & Treatment.

PHONES—Office, 1434; House, 1230

205-06-06½ McLeod Building, EDMONTON ALBERTA

DENTAL

DR. H. H. LOCKWOOD

Dentist

Graduate Northwestern College and late of Chicago. Parlors upstairs east to Washburn's Hardware.

FUNERAL DIRECTORS

SMALL BROTHERS

Funeral Directors and Embalmers. Complete stock of funeral supplies. Prompt and careful attention exercised. Second Avenue, Wainwright

STAR WANT ADS. PKY

TRY THEM

Enjoy These Four Tire Advantages

President Wilson's investigation proved that food hoarders and profiteers are not entirely to blame for the present High Cost of living.

It was found; for example, that inefficient delivery service to the consumer was indirectly responsible for the rising cost of all commodities.

Realizing this—thousands are reducing expense and lowering the H. C. L. by cutting their tire bills in half.

A new scientific principle of tire construction—invented by Chas. C. Gates, E. M.—which incorporates your worn casing within a new puncture-proof factory built tire, makes this unusual cost reducing worry ending tire service possible.

Stop in today for facts and figures.

A. SCOFFIELD

TIRE REPAIRING, VULCANISING, RE-TRADING

GATES PATENT TIRES Third Avenue, Wainwright

PHONE 81

FURNITURE BUYERS

Announcing the fact that I have taken over the furniture business lately conducted by Small Bros.

Drop in and get Prices

S. R. Bowerman



Vacation Trips

THROUGH THE New Wonderland

See ALASKA COAST (Stewart, B.C.) OBSERVATORY INLET, (Anyox, B.C.) STOP OVER AT JASPER PARK

Seven-Hundred mile ocean trip through protected waters of the "Inside Passage" to Vancouver, Victoria and Seattle—magnificent scenery. Let our representative make out an itinerary for you.

Write, phone or call on any agent of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway.

W. E. DUPEROW,
General Passenger Agent,
WINNIPEG, Man.

THE BUFFALO DRAY

Teaming and Draying of All Kinds

TIMOTHY HAY for SALE

Phone 57

W. O. BLINN, Prop.

PALACE BILLIARD HALL

Fine Line of

**Tobaccos,
Cigars,
Cigarettes**

Drop in and spend a pleasant hour with us.

**PALACE BILLIARD HALL
& BARBER SHOP**

J. TELFORD

PROPS.

J. BRYANT

2nd AVE. ---- WAINWRIGHT

CHURCH NOTES

ST. THOMAS' — Anglican Sunday next—3rd after Trinity 11 a.m.—Matins 2.30 p.m.—Sunday school 7.30 p.m.—Evensong

ST. PATRICK'S (Heath)— Sunday next—3rd after Trinity 3 p.m.—Evensong.

ST. ANDREW'S PRESEBYTERIAN — 11 a.m.—Subject "The value of Godliness." 12.10 p.m.—Sunday school 7.30 p.m.—Subject "Spiritual architecture."

Choir practice on Thursday at 8 p.m. in the church. Organist—Miss M. Limpert Presbyterian Service, Green-shields at 3 p.m.

GRACE METHODIST — Services on Sunday next as usual at 11 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. 12.15—Sunday school.

Choir practice on Friday evening at 8 p.m. in the church.

Interested to know that Miss Edge next Sunday at 3 p.m.

ST. LUKE'S (R.C.) Church Service will be held at Heath on Sunday morning next at 10.30.

How dear to our heart is the steady subscriber. Who pays in advance without skipping a year. Who takes out his money and forwards it gladly. And sends to our office a halo of cheer.

He never says "Stop it; I can not afford it." Or, "Getting more magazines now than I read." But always says "Send it, the whole family wants it. In fact, it's the one individual need."

NOTICE

The next regular meeting of

WAINWRIGHT LOCAL

G. W. V. A.

will be held on

Saturday, July 10,
at EIGHT P.M.

Election of Officers, and other Important Business

By order,
The Secretary.

THE CITY LAUNDRY NOTICE

JOE HING announces that despite his previous notice he will be continuing his laundry business. He will be starting again on Thursday June 10th and would like to see all his old patrons. Your patronage solicited. 31-7p

ATTENTION

For Up-to-date Shoe Repairing, with First-Class Workmanship and economical Rates, ... Try my stand on Main St., next to the Custom House.

QUAN FUNG

Public Notice

Owing to having no means of disposing of my waste water, I wish to notify my patrons that I will be closing the

City Laundry

(Third Ave) on Saturday June 19th next, and all customers are asked to call for their goods and settle up their account at once.

16-6p

JOE HING

RHEUMATIC PAINS

Quickly Eased By Penetrating Hamlin's Wizard Oil

A safe and harmless preparation to relieve the pains of Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lame Back and Lumbago is Hamlin's Wizard Oil. It penetrates quickly, drives out soreness, and liberates up stiff aching joints and muscles.

You will find almost daily uses for in cases of sudden mishaps or accidents such as sprains, bruises, cuts, bites and stings. Just as relief, too, for earache, toothache, and colds.

Get it from druggists for 30 cents. (It is not satisfied return the bottle and get your money back.) Ever constipated or have sick headache? Just try Wizard Liver Wipes, pleasant little pink pills, 30 cents. Guaranteed.

SAVE GASOLINE SAYS IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY

With the season now on when the call for gasoline is the heaviest of the twelve months of the year the question of a shortage is commencing to worry many dealers. The Imperial Oil is taking the lead in Canada in issuing a warning now to users of gasoline to go slow and easy. This corporation advises the using of gasoline for pleasure purchases as little as possible. The following statement was sent out by the Imperial Oil Company and was received at the Edmonton office:

In the last few years the demand for crude petroleum has increased more than 650 per cent. In a like period, production has increased only 150 per cent. A shortage of crude and high prices necessarily follow. Pennsylvania crude is today costing \$6.10 and Oklahoma crude \$3.50 per barrel at the wells, and prices must be paid in American funds which add another 10 per cent. These things made gasoline very high in cost.

Because of the shortage of crude petroleum, it is necessary to import a large amount of gasoline. The price of imported gasoline is high and this high price as well as transportation charges must be paid in American funds. Unfavorable exchange rates add from 3c to 4c per gallon to the cost of imported gasoline.

Farmers must have gasoline and refined oil to plant their crops and to harvest and thresh them. The requirements of Canadian farmers must be given preference if the demand for food from Canada and from the world is to be met. The gasoline you can save helps to eliminate a necessity for high prices on food products which all must buy.

Gasoline and refined oil are of vital importance to Canada's industries, as well as to Canada's food production. Without our trucks and business cars Canada's industries would be greatly interrupted and Canada's business interfered with seriously. Every drop of gasoline must be saved.

The reasonable use of motor cars for purposes of pleasure and recreation cannot be questioned, but Canada's crops and Canada's industries must come first. If the crude shortage continues, the use of gasoline for pleasure must be reduced to the lowest minimum. Dispense with unnecessary trips. Save needless miles. See that your car is in good condition. Let us all practice strict economy and there will be sufficient gasoline for every purpose.

BUILDERS MUST NOW CHARGE LUXURY TAX

Building contractors and sub-contractors, though technically manufacturers, are rated for the purposes of the new excise tax as retailers selling to the consumer. This is the most recent ruling of the department of inland revenue on the point. Any material manufactured by the contractor, such as metal cornices, sash and doors, must be charged by him to the owner of the building at the rate of one per cent. sales tax. Material purchased by the contractor from a manufacturer is assessed by the manufacturer for the one per cent. sales tax.

Sales tax is chargeable on the amount of the contract between the contractor and the owner, except with respect to material manufactured by the contractor and included in his construction such as metal cornices, sash and doors. Tax on such material to be based on selling prices of such material, including labor, but not the cost of installation in the building.

Other rulings of the department include: Manufactured gas for fuel purposes, cord wood, logs sold by logging firms, if not squared and processed, lignite coal, surgical instruments, hog and poultry food are added to the list of articles exempt from tax. Beer is not taxable when it is used in the manufacture of vinegar in bond.

Collar buttons and cuff links are taxable jewelry. Photographers must collect the one per cent. sales tax as manufacturers.

For the JUNE BRIDE



E. L. CORK

G.T.P. Watch Inspector

Watchmaker & Jeweler

Main St. Wainwright

A MEETING

will be held in the

PARK HOTEL

at EIGHT P.M. on

Saturday, June 26th,

to arrange for

A Grand STAMPEDE

TURN OUT—YOUR HELP AND SUPPORT IS NEEDED

BIG Baseball AND Football TOURNAMENT

DOMINION DAY
at
Wainwright

Come and Bring the Missis and Kiddies

Sports will
Commence at
10 a.m.

ON THE
EXHIBITION GROUNDS
WAINWRIGHT

Baseballers from all over the province will compete for the

\$150.00 PURSE

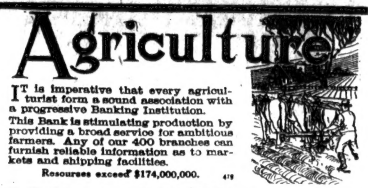
and the
Leather Chasers from Far and Near will try conclusions for that

\$50.00 Real \$\$\$

Such teams as Chauvin, Edgerton, Irma, Viking, Cadogan, Vermilion, and many others are arranging to come to

WAINWRIGHT'S BIG CELEBRATION July 1st

Write Baseball Manager Wainwright for all particulars.



UNION BANK OF CANADA

Wainwright Branch, G. C. Siddall, Manager

CONSIGN YOUR LIVESTOCK TO THE
THOS. WILLIAMSON COMMISSION Co.
Livestock Commission Agents

Edmonton Stockyards — EDMONTON, Alta.

We have had over 21 years experience in the Livestock business, and are therefore in a position to look after your interests to the best advantage.

If you are in the market for Livestock of any description, let us have your buying order.

Phones—Day, 71058; Night, 6106 P.O. Box 908

Reference—Bank of Montreal, Edmonton

Grofast Calf Meal

In Grofast Calf Meal are combined all the elements necessary for body-building and rapid growth. This scientific preparation is a substitute for new milk. The calves that are fed on it soon become sleek, and thrifty.

Grofast supplies the growing calf with all the elements contained in new milk, enabling you to raise the calf, whether it be for beef or milk production, with the same degree of success as though it were allowed to run with its mother.

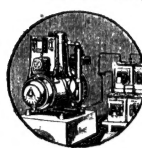
TRY IT. Grofast Calf Meal more than justifies our claims made for it. Put up in 25, 50, and 100 lb. bags.

GET IT FROM

Wainwright Pharmacy
The Jexall Store

DELCO-LIGHT

Electricity for Every Farm



By installing Delco-Light you have your own power plant—dependable electric service. Electric lights will make your home cheery and bright. Electric power will pump the water and in other ways save you time and labor every day.

It Runs On Kerosene

Bisson & Son

FARM MACHINERY WAINWRIGHT

SPECIAL

JUST ARRIVED—ANOTHER CARLOAD OF

Royal Household Flour

Graham Flour

Cream of Wheat

Corn Meal

& Rolled Oats

PRICES RIGHT!

PRICES RIGHT!

Montgomery's Cash Store
THE HOUSE OF SERVICE.

PHONE 18

PHONE 18

AGENTS for McGAVIN'S BUTTER KRUST BREAD

CURRENT COMMENT

ON MATTERS OF PUBLIC INTEREST TO DWELLERS
IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES OF CANADA

A SERIES OF ARTICLES DEALING WITH VARIOUS
WESTERN QUESTIONS

THE VALUE OF SETTLERS

For many years there has been a certain element in Canada that has been crying out for government ownership of railways. Well they have got it now, to some extent at least; and it is some problem.

The deficit of Canada's national system last fiscal year ran into an appalling number of millions of dollars. Of course the government administration of railways is only in the first stages, and in time there will likely be a better showing, but at present the need of reducing the loss is a very present one, and the members of the government, particularly the minister in charge of the department, are racking their brains for a solution. At least there is every reason to believe that they are.

A few years ago some statistical experts undertook to figure up the value of each agricultural settler to the national railways of the country. They worked it out that each one was worth an average annual cash value of \$746.33 to the national railways. These figures are likely enough approximately correct. If they are, it seems that in getting the vacant lands of the west settled up as quickly as possible lies the solution of the problem. There are still millions of acres of good land in the western country upon which there has not been a sod turned, and the money spent in inducing the right kind of settlers to go upon them would yield returns in many other ways besides bringing the much needed revenue to the railways.

The C.P.R. has always recognized the great value of settlement to their system. That corporation has spent great sums in intelligent and aggressive colonization work. It has been one of the largest land owners in the world, but its officers have always disclaimed the idea that they made any attempt to make money out of the sale of them. They were a railway company and not real estate agents, they said. They wanted the country settled so that they might get the freight to haul.

The C.P.R. is an excellently managed concern—if the government can even approximate its success they will surpass the expectations of their most optimistic admirers—and it is well worth emulating. A large appropriation should be made for the encouragement of the right class of immigration, and the tremendous annual deficit of the Canadian National Railway will soon dwindle down and finally disappear.

THE MENACE

However much newspapers and men of prominence in Canada may differ on politics, religion, Union government or any other ordinary question, it is their bounden duty to inculcate a wholesome respect for our Canadian institutions. They are founded upon the admirable conceptions of the British as to what constitutes freedom, progress, and enlightenment; and whilst we are constantly making advances in matters of details, our fundamentals are pretty well those established by our freedom loving ancestors.

Bolshevism and advanced socialism is a doctrine of taking by force things that you do not have the brains or industry to acquire in the manner approved by society; and it only appeals to the ignorant, the selfish and the depraved. Nevertheless it is infectious, and must not be allowed to spread.

The way to counteract it is to encourage a strong national spirit that takes a proper pride in our country.

The character of the votaries of radicalism ought to condemn them. When did you ever see one of them that was properly balanced? As a rule they are either evild-minded agitators, or crack brains, impractical enthusiasts.

Karl Marx himself who wrote the books that the majority of the socialists regard as their holy scripture, lived on borrowed money, which he never troubled to think of returning, and when he could borrow no more, he violated his own code by substituting on his wife's inheritance.

These remarks are not intended to apply to the legitimate attempt of labor to enforce its lawful demands. Labor owes much to its unions, and in many cases would be badly off without them; but unfortunately in some instances, where labor has real grievances, agitators with their own selfish designs in view, have not hesitated to endeavour to associate themselves with the labor interests, and to inflame the minds of the working people against society. The tendency of the times is to teach that labour obtains an adequate reward for its toil, and any alliance which the extreme element may make with Reds or radicals will only do it harm.

There is a spirit of unrest abroad in the country. It is the infection brought across the sea to us from certain European countries; and it is the duty of every Canadian citizen who loves his country, and believes in the destiny of the race from which he has sprung, to combat it by every means in his power.

SIR ARTHUR CURRIE'S APPOINTMENT

Of course the faculty of the University of McGill must be assumed to know its own business; and of course we all are glad to see Sir Arthur Currie get a good position; he has richly deserved it by reason of his war services. Nevertheless to the average outsider his appointment as principal of that fount of learning seems somewhat remarkable.

He is a very excellent soldier—like David he has been a man of war from his youth up—but he has never heard that he was a scholar, a student, or a man of science, or in fact possessed any of the qualifications that are usually associated with the head of a great seat of learning.

However, McGill likely knows its own business best, and Sir Arthur Currie will certainly make an imposing looking principal when garbed in academic gown. And in truth it will take some gown to encase that portly and imposing figure.

THE CHILDREN ON THE FARM

In these days we are exercised about the exodus from the rural districts to the cities, and people are at a loss to account for it. In theory the life down on the farm is the ideal one. It is supposed to be the happiest, the healthiest, and the most free from the contaminating influences which lead the steps of young people astray.

Now along comes a wretched array of figures, that prove our preconceived ideas about the health part of it to be all wrong.

No less a personage than Dr. Vincent, president of the Rockefeller Foundation was the compiler, and he is rather a distinguished authority.

He states that there were some recent health investigations of high school pupils and of the pupils in a typical rural school. It was found that fifty-two per cent. of the rural pupils suffered from mal-nutrition, while only two and one-half per cent. of the city pupils were affected in the same way. Fifty-eight per cent. of the country children suffered from eye troubles, and

only five per cent. of the city youngsters were affected in a similar manner. Fifty-one per cent. of the farm children had anemia as against twenty per cent. of their urban cousins.

These are pretty damnable facts and they are a hard knock at country life in America. It is no wonder that our young men maintain a steady exodus away from the farm.

The truth is that people will not be contented in the country until rural life is as well organized as in the cities.

The above figures were compiled in the United States; but it is safe betting that conditions are if anything a little worse in Western Canada.

In many districts the children go to school all right; but for holidays the boys are put to herding the steers, or howling until they are sick of the sight of a ploughed field, or chopping wood or herding cows or some such other wearisome occupation, while the girls have to get busy about the house. The unfortunate youngsters are harried out of bed at hours in the morning when they ought to be turning over and pulling the bed clothes about them for another snooze. If they object they are solemnly accused of being lazy. The chief vice of the Canadian farmer is the worship of the god of toil: to play oneself is immoral.

Modern medical science has disclosed that the most prolific source of infection and disease lies in neglected teeth. How many of our country children are educated in the use of tooth brushes? In this they are far behind even the most poverty stricken children of the big American cities. In the New York schools, for instance, so much importance is attached to this branch of personal hygiene that children are taught to use tooth brushes before they are taught their lessons; and the result of such teaching appears in the figures we have already quoted.

With the proper organization the lot of the children on the farms should be vastly superior and happier than that of those in the cities. It is a question of co-ordinated effort, and if in any case our rural municipalities could provide the machinery.

Until something is done in this direction many few of our farm children will plough the paternal acres.

TWO REASONS FOR THE SUGAR SHORTAGE

Housewives all over Canada are complaining of the high price of sugar as the preserving season approaches.

Canadian women are famous for being good providers and it is the habit of many of them each year to preserve for winter the fruits peculiar to the portion of the Dominion in which they dwell.

It is impossible to make their usual preserves without sugar; and this year they are contemplating the situation with something like dismay.

Some irresponsible agitators have been declaring that the present high price of this sweet commodity is occasioned by profiteering or hoarding, or by some other sinister capitalistic machinations.

It is, however, caused by nothing of the sort. There are two good and perfectly apparent reasons. The first is that many of the regions of Europe which have been raising sugar beets have been forced out of the production business for the meantime; and the other, that owing to wide-spread prohibition there is a very greatly increased consumption of sweet stuffs.

It is a well-known fact that those who take alcoholic beverages internally do not crave for sugar substances, and those who do not indulge in it, have pronounced appetites for all kinds of sweets.

A national scarcity of sugar is just about the strongest enemy our prohibition friends can have on the occasion of certain impending plebiscites.

Nevertheless it is "an ill wind that blows nobody good" and the sugar shortage is stimulating the business of the West Indies where the sugar cane business, which is a very important one to the inhabitants of that region, languished for a great number of years owing to the competition of the growers of sugar beets.

This matter will doubtless adjust itself in due course, but in the meantime, we may expect a considerable immunity from toothache.

A SPORTING PROHIBITIONIST

"Pussyfoot" Johnson went to Great Britain from America to start a prohibition crusade.

They are more tenacious of their personal liberties over there than we are, and a number of Britons objected most strongly. Amongst them were some rather rowdy college boys, and in the fracas that ensued, poor "Pussyfoot" got something in the eye, that cost him the sight of it.

He took his medicine like a man, and did not complain or call in the police or anything like that. He just waited until he was able to get about, and then went at his prohibition work again.

British people are nothing if not sporting, and they liked his brave spirit; they left him alone, and even went to hear his speeches.

It is not at all likely that he or anyone else will achieve prohibition in Britain for a while yet anyway; but his campaign is being effective enough to induce the brewers and distillers to put up a big campaign fund to offset it.

However, the British are not very seriously interested in the suppression of beer and whisky. They are giving him a run for his money just because he was so deuced sporting about the loss of his eye, don't you know old chap.

A GENTLE WARNING

The banks will be well advised to go rather easy about this tightening up business in which they are presently engaged.

It is all very well to curb extravagance and in some cases to scrutinize the uses to which money is to be put; perhaps there are too many big touring cars in this western country; but money is required for legitimate expansion, and it is the function of the banks to find it.

The people of the west were in pretty ugly temper about the chartered banks of Canada round about 1914 and 1915, when the country came through the worst trial in its history with very little help from the banks.

We say it in the most friendly spirit that the bankers will be well advised if they go cautiously at this juncture in reducing credits.

A WESTERN SOURCE OF WEALTH

There is at present a very serious shortage of paper all over the world, and despite the fact of the reputed wealth of raw material, this shortage is being felt very seriously on the American continent and even in Canada. Many of the publications in the United States have been forced to greatly curtail their output, and some of them have had to suspend publication entirely; and in the west we have seen the news service of the city of Winnipeg so seriously hampered that for several days at a time, the citizens knew little or nothing of what was going on in the outside world.

Paper, as everyone knows, is made from pulp, and pulp is made from certain varieties of wood that grows in our forests. A great deal of the waste or by-product of the lumber industry may be used for pulp; this is especially true in respect to Canadian spruce, which of all woods is the most suitable for paper making; but there has been so keen a demand for pulp wood and paper in the American markets that the forests of Eastern Canada have been seriously depleted and prices are soaring.

There is, of course, still a considerable quantity of the raw material in Ontario and Quebec, but generations of wasteful and careless methods have impoverished the forests, and the situation so far as the eastern supply is concerned, is alarming.

Pithy Paragraphs For Busy People

THE WEEK'S NEWS IN TERSE TERMS

Irish Raiders Active

A flying column of cavalry has been sent to the district of Westmeath to protect the farms in the region from raiders. Several cattle drives have occurred there. It is stated on good authority that the Sinn Feiners will take action in view of the arrival of the military. Raiders have attacked and burned the Brandon coast guard station in West Kerry. Six members of the coast guard, aided by their wives and families, desperately resisted the raiders' attack. The Ballymoneill courthouse in County Kavanagh, which recently was burned and had just been rebuilt, was again burned recently.

Soldier Settlers up North

Soldier settlers are applying for land in Prince Albert district at the rate of about ten a day. 200 of these men have been successfully located during the past month, receiving loans from the board amounting to three hundred thousand dollars to help them make new homes on the prairie. A similar number of applications are being held over for future consideration. While in some cases the loan board has refused the grants on the ground that the land offered was too high in price, settlers are flocking in to the Paddockwood district near Prince Albert, where there is still land available for homesteading. To encourage soldiers to homestead the board has extended the time of repayment from six to eight years with two years free of interest.

Movies "Made in Canada"

Ernest Shipman, motion picture magnate, whose production of "Back to God's Country" with its life-like Canadian setting was such a conspicuous success, is arranging to "screen several" of Ralph Connor's novels in the near future. Such tales as "The Foreigner," "Black Rock," and "The Man from Glenagary" will readily lend themselves to motion pictures, and the fact that the scenes will be filmed amid the Canadian woods and prairies will add to their realism. Mr. Shipman's series of production motion picture plays in Canada is backed by Canadian capital and endorsed by the board of trade in Ottawa and Winnipeg.

A Brave Woman

The German assembly passed a law yesterday, after a long and noisy protest against the brutality of the black troops of the French government stationed in occupied territory. Frau Zeltz, an independent socialist member, denounced the assembly that they had taken no notice of the brutalities of German soldiers in France and Belgium. This unpleasant reminder of the war was met with a "shame" and uproar but the courageous socialist held her ground and finished her address. Several members protested against her statement, but no one dared to contradict her.

Bank of Saskatchewan

A petition has been presented to the Senate at Ottawa for the incorporation of the Bank of Saskatchewan, with head office at Regina. Senator Ross presented the petition.

British Columbia, that vast storehouse of natural wealth, however, is the region to which we must turn in the future for this most valuable product.

The coast ranges and the adjacent islands, some of which are hundreds of miles in extent, are covered for the most part with a forest growth of incredible density and great size; mountain streams often having their birth in glacial hill sides, and converging as they approach the ocean may be harnessed to furnish water power to turn an infinity of industrial wheels; and the broad highway of the sea lies at the door to transport the manufactured product to countries that are in urgent need of it.

There never was a better opportunity for Canadian capital and Canadian enterprise than it is beginning to look as if we were to be furnished in this, in many other things, by the foresighted and enterprising Americans, who are certainly knocking alive to the situation. They are already in the country, and are making preparations to buy up everything they can lay their hands upon.

Anyone who goes into the pulp business today with adequate capital, and reasonable executive ability may be sure of a tremendous demand for the output and a very fine profit.

China, Japan, and the Antipodes, all large consumers, are crying out for paper, and there are the Canadian and American markets with large demands. Opportunity is certainly knocking at the door of Canadian manufacturers and capitalists.

There is reputed to be plenty of money in the hands of the industrial interests of the east, and the use could not be made of it than to develop this great industry in British Columbia. Now is the chance to show the people of the West that our captains of industry are not wedded to the idea that the sun rises and sets only over that portion of the Dominion which lies east of the Great Lakes.

If they do not take hold of the pulp industry in British Columbia, we will certainly have the chagrin of seeing no important portion of our birthright pass into the hands of aliens and outsiders.

Dairying Conditions Improve

According to reports received at the dairy branch there has been a very marked improvement during the past two weeks in conditions with regard to productions in practically all sections of Saskatchewan. An inspector reports from the north-eastern part of the province that the cattle have come through better than had been expected and with pastures now showing a good growth; production is picking up very rapidly. The winter has been a very difficult one for dairy men everywhere. Reports for the months of December and January were very gratifying, showing a marked increase over the same period 12 months earlier, but during the latter part of the winter, owing to the feed shortage, production fell off very badly and the late spring further reduced the estimated output. These conditions are not confined to Saskatchewan or the west, but are general throughout Canada.

Former "Champ's" Sad End

Robert Day, a well known boxer in his palmy days, was found dead in a room in the Broadway Toronto the other day. He was with an empty bottle which had contained carbolic acid beside him. "Bob" Day was at one time heavyweight champion of Canada. He was about 45 years old.

Canadian Reciter's Success

Musical critics in London, Eng., speak of the "extraordinary enthusiastic" reception given to Miss Peggy Murray, the Canadian "disease," at the recital she gave at the Steinway Hall, London, Eng. The audience included a number of prominent Canadians. Miss Murray's recitation of some of W. H. Drummond's "Habitat" poems was particularly praised, especially "Little Boat," "The Snow Bird," "The Red Canoe," and "The Little Canadiane." Perhaps the best of her program, however, were Kipling's "How the Rhino Got His Skin" and "Whitcomb Riley's Bear Story." Miss Murray was born in Ottawa, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Poaps, and is the wife of Mr. John Murray, the artist, who is the son of Dr. Murray of Toronto.

Python Kills Trainer

An Australian man of large audience resounded in the little theatre at Serbuk, near Geneva, while a gigantic python slowly crushed its trainer to death. The trainer, a Hungarian girl, whose name was Ciro, realized her peril and shrieked for help as the coils of the serpent closed about her, but the audience believed her cries were but a part of the entertainment and cheered loudly. Fraulein Ciro's manager rushed on the stage and shot the snake, but not until the young woman was beyond help. It was not until the performance was over that the people were aware of the fact that they had witnessed a gruesome tragedy.

Science Fighting Cancer

A new onslaught against the scourge of cancer is to be in the form of a comprehensive scientific research into the possible causes of afflicting. It will be directed by the world noted cancer specialist and surgeon, Sir John Sutton. Sutton in an interview said: "The cause of cancer is still a mystery. After 230 years of investigation the disease is unmastered, but in certain cases it will yield to treatment. One thing is certain, cancer is neither contagious nor hereditary. I have thought for a long time the disease has its origin in a mysterious parasite introduced into the system through uncooked food and water. A concentrated attempt will be made to discover some chemical specific."

First Lady City Clerk

Miss Martha Dickinson, who for the past 18 years has been employed in the office of the city clerk of Windsor, Ont., and who for a large part of that time has discharged acceptably the duties of City Clerk Lusted, was recently, by a practically unanimous vote of the council, appointed to succeed Mr. Lusted upon his retirement July next. The position carries with it a salary of \$2,400 a year. It is believed Miss Dickinson will be the first woman in Canada ever named to a similar position.

Prelate Defends General

General Dyer, former commander in Punjab, is of opinion that he ought to have been thanked instead of being reprimanded for the shooting during recent riots in that province. Indeed considerable sympathy is developing for him, partly owing to the warning of the Catholic Archbishop of Simla, now in England, that "if a handful of soldiers hesitated in the presence of an overwhelming number of natives, the only likely result is a massacre of Europeans and destruction of their property." The prelate added "There are more things in Indian life and politics than in a dream of in British philosophy."

The One Real Kerosene Tractor

THE OilPull was originally conceived as a kerosene burner, was so designed and has always been built for this distinct purpose. It is not a "made over" gasoline tractor but is built from the ground up to burn kerosene perfectly. Motor, carburetor, cooling system, every part is designed particularly for kerosene burning.

The perfect fuel combustion of the OilPull is being demonstrated daily by thousands of these machines in the field. It makes no difference if the OilPull is running at full load or light load, in wet weather or dry, coldest winter or hottest summer, any time, any place—cheap kerosene is its meat and drink.

And above all, time has proved the extreme durability of the OilPull. We point with pride to the first OilPulls built—9, 10 and 11 years in the field—and still going strong.

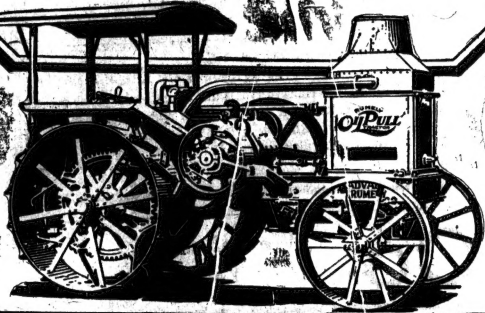
And not satisfied with the fact that during all these years the OilPull has proved beyond question its ability to burn kerosene successfully under all conditions, the Company gives with every OilPull a written guarantee that, regardless of conditions or load, kerosene of all grades can be burned successfully to the full rated brake horsepower of the tractor.

The OilPull is built in four sizes, 12-20, 16-30, 20-40 and 30-60 H. P. Have your farm measured for an OilPull.

WAINWRIGHT MACHINE SHOP

W. S. Goulet Prop.

THIRD AVENUE



ADVANCE-RUMELY

AN EARLY GROWING SEASON

The winter was long and cold. Spring was late. There was a serious feed shortage and consequent loss of live stock. All very unfortunate and discouraging.

But summer has come. What are its prospects? Owing to the late disappearance of the snow there is a short seeding season, and perhaps less acreage than usual will be just in. But an early seeding and large acreage do not ensure a good crop. The past three years are evidence on that point. The conditions under which seed is put into the ground, and the conditions surrounding its growth and ripening are the things that count in the crop return. Lack of spring moisture is a great drawback to crop success in this country. Every farmer can recall instances in which crops sown in April did not start until June. The date on which the crop was sown did not fix the date of its ripening. It was the date upon which growth commenced that marked the beginning of the crop season for that year.

Abundance of moisture in the soil is the distinctive characteristic of this year. It is usually little frost in the ground. The lack of frost makes for early and vigorous growth. Although the seeding season is late the growing season is early.

"What are the prospects for a wheat crop this year? Will it be too late by the time the land is prepared to seed the wheat?" With many of the fields as yet wet to cultivate, with most of the plowing yet to be done, with the horse power on most farms below par as a result of lack of feed, and with the month of May past, these questions are anxiously being asked by hundreds of farmers and conditions have now reached a stage when their significance is gigantic. To most farmers the two questions resolve themselves into one, and the question becomes "how big a chance can we afford to take?" There is no doubt a large element of chance, but on the other hand there are many factors that go to show that the possibilities of producing a fair wheat crop this year are by no means small.

No one can predict just what the crop will be in any given year, but what has been learned from experience in the past, if the value of experience and carefully conducted experiments, have any significance at all, go to show that there is no reason for viewing the prospects of a wheat crop this coming season in a pessimistic light. Carefully conducted experiments, by the department of field husbandry, University of Alberta, go to show that the date of seeding is not the determining factor as to what the wheat crop will be, but depends entirely upon the conditions that prevail during the growing season.

Here are some facts that throw a considerable light upon the problem. During the season of 1919 Marquis wheat was seeded on the University farm April 19th, and matured August 9th, a period of 112 days. The yield was 29.14 bushels. In the same year under identical the same conditions Marquis wheat was seeded May 15th, and matured and harvested Sept. 1st. The yield from the latter was 27.94 bushels per acre. The rate of seeding of the two fields was the same but the latter which was sown just nineteen days later reached maturity in 95 days, and the loss in yield was only 2.10 bushel per acre. This leads to the conclusion that it is not necessarily early seeding that brings about early maturity.

The average minimum temperature during the month of May of most years in central Alberta, as shown by actual records is between 32 and 33 degrees, and it would not take even an amateur to arrive at the conclusion that this temperature wheat will make very little growth. It is said that wheat will germinate at 32 degrees, but experiments conducted on ground early in the spring, it often takes from eighteen to twenty days to germinate and come through the ground, whereas, when seed was sown later, and the soil was fairly warm the temperature being from 40 to 50 degrees, the wheat germinated and made its appearance through the soil in from five to six days. It is estimated that the minimum temperature for germination of wheat is about 40 degrees.

Another very important factor is the rate of seeding.

Seeding tests conducted for a number of years, showed that to increase the rate of seeding one half bushel in many cases decreased the period of maturity by as much as ten days. In a dry year this was not so noticeable but in wet years grain that was seeded light, stood much more, and consequently took some days longer to mature. The heavy seeding reduced the standing to a minimum and there by hastened maturity.

Prof. G. H. Cutler, chief of the Department of Field Husbandry, one of the authorities in Western Canada, says that he has no reason to feel pessimistic over the prospects for a wheat crop this year. There are six factors necessary for crop production, and if these are present in the proper combination there is no limit to the crops that can be produced. The six factors and the order of importance in which Prof. Cutler places them are: (1) Seed, (2) plant food, (3) moisture, (4) heat, (5) light and (6) air. In his estimation the greatest limiting factor this year will be the shortage of horse power occasioned by the shortage of feed. The seed in all cases is very important, and indications go to show that the seed wheat that is in Alberta at the present time is of a very high order. Over a thousand samples of grain were tested in the agricultural laboratories at the University during the past winter, for germination; and on the average the wheat tested 90 per cent. The soil throughout central Alberta is as rich in plant food as any other place in the world. Moisture, which for the past two or three seasons was the limiting factor in crop production, is present this spring in abundant quantities, and the past few days have given ample evidence to show that the warm weather has come. The only remaining factor to contend with is the germination of the seed through cultivation and this is at the present time the greatest problem.

VARIETY IS THE SPICE OF LIFE

Is it not so that in this age we are constantly looking for new ideas, new thrills, new emotions? We crave a change from the time worn things and seek the new. Just so with the tourists who in many cases have worn smooth the paths they have travelled for years and seek new scenes. The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway and Steamships have something new to offer in their Pacific Coast Tours. It is not only that they are new that fascinates but they have variety. The over changing scene from the rugged mountains as you enter the Canadian Rockies at Jasper Park, to the magic wonder of Mount Robson, the Bulkley Canyon and Skeena River scenery to the valley lands with mountain scenery in the distance. Then the superb ocean voyage through the quiet waters of the "Inside Passage" of the North Pacific Coast is a surepanacea for all who weary of the land and love the sea.

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THE WAINWRIGHT SHOE REPAIRER
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Mail orders promptly attended to. Open from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. Saturdays till 9 p.m.

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See J. T. BISSON, resident agent at WAINWRIGHT

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FOR THAT RAINY DAY. COME BUY A RAIN-COAT

Heavy double-proofed Tweed Coats, in light and dark patterns, regular \$32.50 and \$35.00 For 2 days only
\$27.50 and \$30.00

Regular \$25.00 Coats going at

Only \$19.50

These are new Spring Stock, and come in plain and belted models; and you'll have to hurry as they will not last long at these prices. See them.

W. S. CLARK

MEN'S WEAR MAIN STREET

PATRONISE THE "STAR" ADVERTISERS

PERFECTLY SATISFIED
is the good word from our customers.

ACCURATE TESTS

BEST PRICES

Ship your cream to us and get fullest satisfaction Be a Customer NOW.

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THE WAINWRIGHT CREAMERY CO. LTD.

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June 26th to July 3rd, 1920

\$65,000.00 for the BEST EXHIBITS & ATTRACTIONS
LIVE STOCK PRIZES INCREASED BY \$7,000.00 OVER LAST YEAR

Send for Prize List Entries Close June 14th

Special passenger rates from all points in Alberta, Saskatchewan and British Columbia east of Golden on the main line and Nelson on the Crow's Nest branch

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Changing Planes in Mid-air

AUTO POLO

Climax of Dangerous Sports

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Canada's Crack Military Band

And other outstanding Acts

E. J. DEWEY, pres E. L. RICHARDSON manager.

LAST

Edmonton Journal

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24 pair Children's Black and Grey Kid Shoes, sizes 5 to 8; good wearers and at bargain at the regular price of \$2.00. Our price per pair to you **\$1.39**

FRASER'S STORE NEWS

For Five Days commencing Tuesday, June 15th and continuing until Saturday, June 20th, we will offer you Seasonable Merchandise at a price away below the present cost of production.

229 pair Women's Strong fine-thread Cotton Hose, in black tan or white, sizes 8 1/4 to 10, the famous 80-80-80 brand. Our price for the sale **3 pr. for \$1**

Special Bargains

26 pairs of Women's Shoes, sizes 2 1/4 to 6; high top; full fitters; gun-metal; Cuban heel. Present value up to \$7.00. At this sale, per pair **\$4.95**

GET ONE OF THESE

75 Children's Dresses and Rompers; sizes 1 year to 5 years; made from Print and Gingham of extra good quality and all good washers. An exceptional and outstanding bargain at, each **95¢**

HERE, MEN, LOOK AT THESE

Indian Tan Buckskin Gauntlet Gloves, or with split-horse backs; with scorch-proof horse facing; all sizes; while they last, going at, per pair **\$1.39**

WE HAVE HUNDREDS OF BARGAINS THAT ARE AS GOOD OR BETTER THAN THESE LISTED HERE

In order to reduce our stock, which is \$15,000 too much, and to make June the banner month of the year we have decided to offer our goods at prices that will induce the very closest buyer to loose his purse-strings, and mortgage this fall's crop, in order to participate in this **Grand Money-Saving Event**. It is necessary to come to the store to realise the values that are here; space will not allow quotations but here are a few samples of the bargains awaiting you.

More Snaps

WATSON'S SUMMER UNDERWEAR for Men, Boys, Women and Girls; separate garments or combinations. Men's Combinations, medium, per suit **\$2.50**. Women's Combinations, tight or loose knee **\$1.15 to \$2.50**. Boys' Combinations, all sizes, tight knee, suit **\$1.20**. Girls' and Children's, all sizes, tight knee **65¢ to \$1.35**

82 pairs of Frank Slater's Famous Strider Shoes, every pair perfect in workmanship and of No. 1 quality, in Calif, Gun-metal and Vic Kid. Present values up to \$15.00. Your choice for, per pair **\$7.95**

200 pair Men's Socks, plain; black or tan, Cotton, Mixed Wool, and a variety of different kinds; all sizes; present prices to 45¢. per pair. Your at 4 pairs for **\$1.55**

DRESSES AT TWO-THIRDS OF THE COST OF THE MATERIAL
69 Women's House Dresses and Bungalow Aprons made from extra good quality Prints and Ginghams; some made loose kimono style, belted; others fitted at the waist. Regular prices \$1.75; at this sale, ea.

We Appreciate Your Business

FRASER & Co.

We Refund Your Money

HAPPENINGS OF LOCAL INTEREST

BORN to Mr and Mrs Price Teeters, of Gilt Edge, on June 4th a boy.

BORN to Mr and Mrs H. Poss, of Irma, a boy.

BORN to Mr and Mrs J. A. Lee on June 5th a boy.

Gea but that stork has been busy again.

The Commission of Conservation will be holding a conference in Winnipeg on July 14-15-16 at which such vital topics to the farmer as "soil fibre" and "fertility" will be dealt with. Any bona fide farmer will be welcome at the sittings of the conference and in addition entertainments of a lighter nature will be provided.

The editor had a "real meal" this week. A. H. Ford of Heath after watching his favorite hen for over a week brought us in that product which measured 8 3/4 inches by 7 inches. Some egg, we'll say. It weighed 4 1/2 ozs. and was "full o' meat." Bring some more brother.

For the dance which followed the sports at Chauvin the Wainwright orchestra had been engaged, and all report a delight at the quality of their musical offering.

W. F. Morris, late of the Manitoba Free Press, was in town over the week end in the interests of the new Alberta rural directory which is shortly to be published by the Wrigley directory people of Vancouver

Get your carpets and rugs cleaned with the latest vacuum cleaner. Phone 81 and A. Scofield, jr. will arrange a date for you

We learn that Messrs O. J. Elder and J. W. Stuart who are farming on shares, have now completed the seeding of over 200 acres of wheat.

Walter Livingstone is busy testing out the "Fordson" these days. He is "busting-up" some 75 acres of virgin prairie.

V. Christiansen arrived in town this week to fill the position of butter-maker at the Creamery; which on account of increased business has had to add to the staff.

Call at the Star office and get a copy of the prize list of the fall fair. Then get busy on your exhibits.

The funeral of the late Stephen Crozier took place on Friday last. The service was in charge of the Rev. Father Lemaire, while Small Bros conducted the arrangements.

Mrs W. B. Crawford from Calgary is visiting her brother Reg. Henry in town. We understand that she is planning to spend the summer here.

Miss Sophy Kenny returned home from the city on Monday.

The new Empress cafe, at the corner of First and Main is sure taking shape fast. It will be a creditable looking block and at the hands of the Laird Company looks like a completed task in another couple of weeks.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

WHO WANTS some Plowing done, or summer fallowing? For terms see J. T. Alexander, box 175, Wainwright. 30-6p

FOR SALE—Pure-bred Short horn Bull, 2 years old, dark red.—Apply N. Eddleston, 14-45 3rd, Edgerton P.O., Alta. 30-6p

FOR SALE OR TRADE—One Pure-bred Hereford Bull, 20 months' old, quiet and sure; owner has mother and sister and has to change.—Apply A. M. Jury, 1 1/2 miles N.W. of Heath. 30-100p

Mr and Mrs Fred Small are leaving town tomorrow (Thursday) bound for Biggar and Saskatoon, at which places the first portion of their holiday is to be spent.

We are glad to know that H. Wolfe, who has been on the sick list is now recovered.

Quite a large congregation attended the first Presbyterian service at Park Road school on Sunday. This will be held every alternate week.

Sam Adams, the genial traveller was again in our midst this week, arriving here in his brand new "McLaughlin Six".

Drop in with your \$100 membership fee to the secretary of the fall fair.

Having now regained her health, after a three-months' holiday in Seattle, Mrs Jones arrived home last week end.

Mrs Herb. Walker was visiting with friends at Irma over the week end.

Boost yourself by boosting your district. The Wainwright agricultural Society's fall fair promises to be better than ever. Get a prize list and prepare your exhibits.

For the purpose of deciding whether or not a stampedie to be held in town during next month, a meeting is being advertised to be held in the Park hotel on the evening of Saturday, June 26th.

Sale of Summer Millinery: Panamas, Milans and transparent hats all at reduced prices, in the Wright building, Third avenue.

After a bridal tour by auto through the country as far to the east as Saskatoon, Mr and Mrs Charles Church arrived back home on Sunday.

Mrs Geo. Neidrick is away for a short visit to her parents, Mr and Mrs Parkerson, at Prospect Valley.

Capt. A. Liddle left on Monday to spend a business visit at Calgary and Edmonton.

Mrs C. Burbeck, who has been visiting her mother, Mrs O. Lempert, for the past two weeks, returned home to the city last week.

After forwarding their household effects, Mrs W. Bowen and Miss Mable left last Friday to take up residence in Edmonton. C. W. will be staying here for a short while we understand.

Quite a number of the young people had a pleasant time on Thursday evening last at the home of Mrs Love, on Seventh avenue on the occasion of the ice-cream social in aid of the Methodist Sunday school piano fund. The returns were highly satisfactory.

Carpets, rugs curtains and house furnishings cleaned in a thorough and efficient manner by electric vacuum cleaner, A. Scofield jr. phone 81 will tell you all about it. 9-6c

For bargains in summer millinery call at the Wright building, Third avenue. 16-6p

Mr and Mrs T. H. Shore, who have been spending a short holiday in Winnipeg, returned home on Sunday's train.

The Vicar of St Thomas travelled to Saskatoon on Monday to officiate at the wedding in St James Church of Miss Irene Pickles a former Lieutenant of St James Saskatoon Company No. 1 "Girl Guides."

Miss Pickles camped at Clear Lake last summer along with other "Girl Guides" and is stenographer in the Land Titles office Saskatoon. Her father was killed in the early days of the war.

W. A. White, who sold out his store holdings at Greenshields some time since leaves today for his new location in Vancouver B. C.

Was There A War?

The prices we are able to quote you on Best Quality Fence Posts in Willow, Tamarack and Cedar, are so low that one almost wonders if there was a war. Our prices are very little advanced over pre-war days, and the posts are as good as any we ever had in stock. We ask you to come in and see them; secure yours NOW as we expect our prices on them to very soon clear them out.

In all kinds of Building Materials we have a Complete Stock and will be pleased at any time to give you our assistance in maturing your plans for a house, barn, etc.

A good supply of Summer Coal on hand as well as plenty of Bone-dry Tamarack Stove-length Firewood.

BETTER LUMBER FOR HOME BUILDING

THE IMPERIAL LUMBER CO LTD.

H. A. CLUTE LOCAL MANAGER
Phone 10 3rd Avenue

POINTS TO CONSIDER WHEN BUYING

Wire Fencing

- 1.—Size or exactness of the gauge of wire
- 2.—Quality of the wire used
- 3.—Quality of the galvanising
- 4.—Method of fastening the stay wires

American Hog Fence, made of Open Hearth or Bessemer Steel, has the hinge joint fastening of the stay wires.

American Brand is the most extensively used Fencing on the Canadian market.

Before buying it will pay you to investigate our

American Hog Fencing

W. E. WASHBURN

IF IT'S HARDWARE WE HAVE IT

OUR PHONE IS 57

POSTS POSTS POSTS POSTS POSTS

In order to fill a large contract with the Buffalo Park we are in touch with all the Post Dealers, and have on hand several cars of Cedar and Tamarack Posts.

CAN'T SAG GATES

Absolutely the Best Farm Gates made. We make them any length you want.

PLASTER BOARD

This is so rapidly taking the place of lath and plaster that we have bought a full carload. Easy to put on and resists cold and moisture.

WOOD & COAL

BONE DRY STOVE WOOD—CLEAN KITCHEN COAL. BLACKSMITHS' COAL, pr sack, \$2.00

Although Lumber is scarcer than it has ever been, we have received several cars and can fill your order with just what you need. See Our New Plan Books If You Think Of Building.

We are still taking Victory Bonds at Par, on Lumber Accounts.

Atlas Lumber Co., Ltd.

HOME BUILDERS PHONE—OFFICE 57; J. WELCH, Agent RES. 93